ceeded well Benjamin B. Odell, chairman of the Executive Committee, called the Convention to order in the of Chairman Hackett of the State Com-He presented the name of Frank S. Black as the selection of the State Committee for temper rary chairman.

### PRAYER BY BISHOP NEWMAN.

At 12.21 p. m. Bishop John P. Newman offered a prayer. Bishop Newman asked that concord and unity dwell in the Convention, and that such citizens be selected as represent honor, patriotism and religion, and that all citizens shall realize the responsibility of citizenship and elevate to nuthority nen who shall rule in righteousness, and in all

men who shall rule in righteousness, and in all time and under all circumstances be true to the institutions erected by our fathers.

At the conclusion of Bishop Newman's prayer the crowd in the gallery broke loose and shouted, "We want, we want Platt!" The band was started to stop the disturbances. At 12:27 the roll of delegates was called. The gallery interrupted, shouting, "We want Saxton!" and "We want Platt!" At 12:15 T. C. Platt, accompanied by his son, Frank Platt, entered and was enthusiastically cheered, while two bands played "fail to the Chief." Delegates stood on their chairs and gave three cheers for Mr. Platt. Mr. Platt took his seat in the Tioga County delegation.

### REPRESENTATIVE BLACK'S SPEECH.

Representative Frank S. Black was elected temporary chairman commously. J. Sleat Fassett, of Chemung, and George N. Southwick, of Albany, were appointed to escort the temperary chairman platform. Mr. Black was received with cheors and handelapping. Mr. Black said:

cheers and handelapping. Mr. Black said:

Gentlemen of the Convection: The meeting of a Republican State Convention in the State of New-York is always a momentous event. The acts of a State containing one-eleventh of the population of the whole country, one-eighteenth of its wealth and more than one-half of its commerce, must nark with indelible effect the course of the entire people. It is not only as the representative of its full share of this wealth and power that the acts of the Republican party here are of importance, but because that party represents in a high degree those influences and policies which have made these vast accumulations possible and their enjeyment safe.

ment safe.

The history of the State and country show the steady, onward tendency of the Republican idea, sometimes checked or a little thrown from its course; but each whole year has been a gainer over its predecessor; every step has been ahead, and the u-matched growth and the splendid achievements of this country for forty years are the solid monuments erected along the way to the genius and integrity of the Republican party.

### A PARTY THAT DARES DO RIGHT.

is a plea of irresponsibility or a promise of reform vote. The chief reason why there may be some di is a good discharge, the offender may not only escape, but he may also never realize the gravity of guilty proposition of free silver. This plan is procost of wealth or blood to do it, this is the test; and it is by this arduous standard, held up through war and disaster and phoice and business distress, that the giory of the Republican party is established; for not once in its history has its name been smirched, not once has its judgment failed to be adopted as the final judgment of the American people.

adopted as the final judgment of the American people.

This is not a time for erecting new animosities or renewing old ones. It is no time to refuse for giveness to sinners who have repented. The present dauger is too great not to welcome every man prepared to enter our ranks, regardless of color, race or previous cordition of Democratic servitude. But the nistori of the two parties should not be lost sight of, for from history already made must be gathered the valve of promises now offered. And to the young men of this country this history should always be taught, for it is from their talks that the Republican party has preserved its strength and renew dits youth, so that it never stood in all its life so exect and proud as it does to-day. The party that appeals to the heart and manhood of the young voters will live longer than the party that attempts to convert or conclilate old offenders.

WHY THE RECRUITS COME IN.

A man who for the last ten years has voted the Democratic ticket in the State of New-York is beond prayers. If he votes with the Republicans this fall it is not because he has become better, but because he has become alarmed. If he labors for the cause he has become alarmed. If he labors for the success of the Republican party now, it is because he fears the success of his own. So while I am glad to welcome every man, willing even though for the first time is his life to be a patriot at the expense of his politics, to the ranks of that party whose history abounds in patriots and their deeds, yet I still belline that In this campaign, when the greatest crisis in our history is at hand, when its decision will either increase the strength of this Republic and solidify its power, or else inflict a scar from which this generation will not recover, that it is the daty of every loyal citizen to keep steadily in view the career of the two contending parties as a source of pride to the old and as an inspiration to the young.

source of pride to the old and as an inspiration to the young.

I do not believe in fighting a war by censuring your soldiers for the contemplation of their past valor. I do not believe in sailing a voyage by hiding your compass. I do not believe in this great contest now waging ir maintaining a silence as to the achievements of the Republican party in the hope of winning deserters from the opposing army. If they are won at a \(\text{it}\) it will not be by secreting the difference between their party and ours, but by making that difference so plain that every man may see it and place himself where his judgment and intelligence may prefer.

### PARTISANSHIP AND PATRIOTISM. I should never shrink from the charge of partisan

ship, for the highest kind of partisanship is the highest kind of patriotism. I am a member of the Republican party and an intense believer in its destiny and career, because I believe that its policies as exemplified through the last forty years repre

destiny and career, because I believe that its policies as exemplified through the last forty years represent not only the highest wisdom for itself as a party, but the lighest conception of duty and fidelity to the whole country. I do not expect to make any other person share in my belief by concealing my reasons. I am a believer rather in the efficacy of recruiting new Republicans than of reforming old Democrats. If all the young men will join the Republican party, time, the great avenger, will eventually dispose of the few remaining fragments of the Democratic party now visible.

The time to determine what a history shall be is before it is completed, for once closed it can neither be changed nor recailed. It is a part of the public possession, and in this refences fact lies the supreme misfortune of the Democratic party. Its history is already made, and the most fortunate thing connected with it is that it is nearly closed; the balance is likely to appear among ne obituary notes. But until the last line is written it seems determined to pursue its unbroken policy of adhering to the wrong and dangerous side of every public question. The last time the Democratic party was right is beyond the memory of any person now living. It is a matter of pure tradition, and even that tradition is credited only by members of that party. They are no further wrong this year than they have always been. The two parties are no further apart now than they were years ago, when Horatio Seymour hobmobbed with the rabble sympathizers with the rebellion in New-York City and when John A. Dix sald. "If any man attempts to tear down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." No further apart than when the once shattered credit of this country was completely refounded and placed upon the impregnable basis of specie resumption by the Republican party, against the almost solid opposition of its political adversaries; no further apart than when the American people, in a fit of somnambulism, sent Benjamin Harrison back to Indianapolis and Gr

# THE PARTIES CONTRASTED.

Each has pursued its natural and deliberate course reached Chicago. Their doctrines were then de reached Chicago. Their doctrines were then declared and their candidates nominated. The St. Louis Convention declared for protection, honest money, restricted immigration and for justice to Union soldiers. The Republican party believes that a nation that forgets its orippies. It nominated a candidate, sterling, who summarizes in nis career and principles the experience and the hopes of the American people. The Chicago Convention declared for tariff reform, a nickname for free trade, it declared for money as dishonest as it thought the American people would tolerate. It assaulted the Supreme Court of the United States and denounced the power of the Government to protect its citizens against riot and murder. It nominated a silver-plated candidate, upon whom was then or since carved every dangerous inscription known to complex society.

The St. Louis Convention was under the lead of such men as Lodge and Hanna and Platt, whose Americanism and conspicuous ability have been seldom matched. The Chicago Convention was led by Tillman and Altgeld, whose ability is yet to be proved, and over whose Americanism rests the gravest shadow. The candidates at St. Louis were Reed and Morton and Allison and McKinley, and at Chicago, Bland, Holes and Bryan. A more striking commentary upon the possibilities and dangers of our politics has never been presented. The St. Louis Convention represented union under reasonable, intelligent government.

of other preparations? Because the people have

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

As the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

# Colgate & Co's

**VIOLET WATER** 

and declared for those doctrines which have established the greatness and power of this Nation. The Chicago Convention represented the forces of Anarchy and disintegration, adhered to the doctrine of free trade, a heresy which the increased intelligence of our people has already abandoned, and offered new promises whose only safety lies in the certainty that they will never be fulfilled. It clung to its old policy of excusing a broken promise by substituting another. There has never been a time when the Democratic party was not in debt to the people by at least one unkept promise. Its only methods of payment have been either a renewal or the statute of limitations, and this year they have added the only other disgraceful method yet left to them by nominating a candidate who in case of failure can set up the plea of infancy.

ASSORTED HERESIES ON EVILLUTION

ASSORTED HERESIES ON EXHIBITION The present Democratic ticket includes Sewall, diverite; a mixture of heresies which before the archist like Altgeld, and if it should, there will then be gathered under the ample folds of the Democratic mantle every dangerous element in American politics. The Democratic party succeeded four years ago upon the issue of free trade, and the result was that before Cleveland's administration was half through, the Treasury was in dis-

tion was half through, the Treasury was in distress, and during the last session of Congress, after a practical declaration of war with Engiand, the President sent to Congress a message, showing that our finances were so crippled that that message was in effect a poor debtor's oath for the Government, and the same party now promises if you will elect Bryan they will do better than Cleveland has done by paying fifty-three cents on a dollar, if you take it in silver.

Free trade, under the name of tariff reform, has ploughed deep into the vitals of American thrift, and yet this old doctrine, now so generally rejected, is again presented to the American people unrecommended by a single success, unredeemed by a single practical virtue, unchanged in any of those bitter aspects which have been pricked by misfortune into the memory of our people, and the only inducement offered to try this heresy again is that it is now accompanied by another heresy equally dangerous and infinitely more dishonorable.

### SOUND MONEY DEFINED.

And yet I am told that some of the American people are staring those conditions full in the face It is no small thirs to be right. An error is and are in doubt which way to vote. At such a selved and may be soon committed, and | time the result ought to be unanimous by a rising vision in the votes this fall lies in the specious and

posed, as every other Democratic plan has been, with the assurance that the step advised is honest—that the money coined would be sound and of equal value with gold. No money is sound which has an one of its characteristics an intention to cheat. No dollar is honest which pretends that it has an intrinsic value of 100 cents when it is 47 cents short. It is no better than a dollar plugged to that extent. It is a good dollar for 53 cents and counterfelt for the other 47. No dollar is good that is not worth as much in London as it is in Lincoln, and a dollar that wilts when you take it to salt water is too weak for this robust Republic.

They who ask for such a doilar, understanding its value, are like debters owing \$109, who ask this Government to change the law so they may discharge the debt for \$25. I have faith in the intelligence of the American people to detect this subterfuge and in their probity to withstand it. The free-silver scheme is nothing but an attempt by the silver-mine owaing portion of our people to swindle the balance. It is a device by five or six small silver-producing States, containing altogether a smaller population than the city of New-York, to hoodwink the other States into buying their silver at twice its value.

The Democratic party claims to be hostile to the doctrine of protection, but the free colnage of sliver is protection of a dishonest and unjustifiable type, for it does not protect the American people against foreign competition. It does protect the silver-mine owners of this country and foreign countries against the great masses of our own people, and leaves the latter to the disasters of a bogus money, a rulned credit and a business staggering under the weight of these two evils. No amount of misrepresentation should obscure these facts, and no party always relying upon misrepresentation is more to be trusted than he who proposes pursuits which must always be done in the night.

THE TRUTH EASY OF DETECTION.

## THE TRUTH EASY OF DETECTION.

With the experiences of the last forty years, and especially the last four, the sagacity of our people should detect the right of this question. They know that every move which has been led by the Demo eratic party has been a mistake or worse, and that

cratic party has been a mistake or worse, and that every plan which has ultimately inured to their advantage and honor has found the Republican party at its head, leading it forward, the Democratic party at its tall, holding it back, and to whatever place that purty has ever advanced to its credit, it has been dragged at the tail of Republican achievement.

This is a year when the issues are grave and farreaching, and no man should make a mistake. When the sails are furled on shipboard waiting to see whether the storm strikes or passes, it is no time for any man to shirk his duty. When our securities are tumbling home from abroad and are falling in our own markets almost to the verge of a panie and every centre of business is filled with apprehension, it is no time to evade responsibility, and he who refuses to understand is guility of evasion. And in contemplating this perilous situation it is time that the hardhealed American people began to estimate parties as they estimate men, not by the ease with which new promises are made, but by the fidelity with which old ones are kept.

In the past history of this Natlor, memorable and splendid beyond that of any other time or country, the Democratic party has appeared after every create.

In the past history of this Natloe, memorable and splendid beyond that of any other time or country, the Democratic party has appeared after every crisis explaining its failure. The Republican party has never explained or halted, but has advanced steadily from crisis to crisis, presenting for more than forty years a record of achievements unequalled in the world. Now, when National honor, National safety, the welfare of our people and even the continuance of this Government itself with its present form and boundaries may be at stake, the arduous task of Governments should be intrusted not to those who have spent years explaining their failures, but to those who have never explained because they have never failed.

Temporary Chairman Black's speech made a great His excoriation of the Democratic party produced laughter and applause at short intervals. The Convention was with him all the way through, and when he finished, his chances for the Gubernatorial nomination had advanced 50 per cent.

THE HALL FULL OF PEOPLE While Chairman Black was speaking the hall

filled up, and not only was every seat in the building taken, but people stood in the spaces on each side of the platform and in the rear of the spectators It was 1:10 when Representative Black con-John R. Hazel, of Erie, offered a resolution nam-

ing Reuben L. Fox, L. B. Gleason and Charles B. Ball as temporary secretaries. The rules of the Assembly were adopted as the rules of the Conven-

Assembly were adopted as the rules of the Convention.

Charles A. Chickering, of Lewis, moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

William Barnes, jr., moved that the Committee on Permanent Organization be appointed.

L. L. Van Allen moved that the usual Committee on Credentials be appointed.

Lemuel E. Quigg, of New-York, moved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed.

The committees were instructed to meet immediately after adjournment. The Convention then, at 1:20 p. m., took a recess until 5 p. m.

# Saratoga, Aug. 25.-The committees of the con-

RESOLUTIONS. OLUTIONS.

18 - Charles Davis.
19 - William L. Brownell.
20 - George N. Sauthwicz
21 - Burr Matthe.
22 - V. H. Abbott.
23 - W. T. Foote.
24 - George R. Slean.
25 - Charles S. Symonds.
24 - Charles M. Dickinson.
27 - Carroll E. Smith.
29 - Charles T. Andrews.
30 - F. L. Pitts.
31 - J. Breck Perkins.
32 - Nicholas J. Mock.
33 - Adam Rhinewalt.
34 - George H. Blackman.
5 ORGANIZATION.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. PERMANENT
George Rippinger
Theodore ft. Willis
John G. Turnbull
John G. Turnbull
George H. Kennedy.
Charles J. Haubert
George H. Nason.
James La Forge.
Cornelius Van Cott.
John Collins
John P. Windolph.
Francis J. Drummond.
James L. Stewart.
Simon Hess.
Valentine Hahn.
Peter McDonald

17 E. A. Tompkins. CREDENTIALS.

Louis P. Payn Arthur I. Andrews. I. Kim. dohn A. Coie. W. S. Phillips. H. H. Lyman. Henry J. Coegeshall. William A. Smyth, Jr. William Cowle. W. I. Parkhurst. W. W. Capron. John E. Found. Alvin H. Dewey. Simon Seibert. Frederic Greines.

HOW THE M'KINLEY MEN WERE KEPT WORK OF THE CONVENTION AT THAT Coyne, of Livingston County. OUT OF THE CONVENTION.

GROSSLY UNFAIR ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE THE FOREORDERED HUMILIATION OF THE HER-ON CREDENTIALS IN THE CASE OF WAR-

NER MILLER, WILLIAM H. ROB-

ERTSON AND OTHERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Saratoga, Aug. 25.-Warner Miller, ex-United States Senator and Republican candidate for Governor in 1888, was refused admission to the Republican State Convention to-day as a delegate from Herkimer County. He had been elected a delegate by a vote of 34 to 30 in the Herkimer County Convention. Thomas C. Platt could not forgive Mr. Miller for coming to the defence of William McKinley when he was assailed by Mr. Platt last spring previous to the Republican National Convention. He gave orders that Mr. Miller should be defeated in Herkimer County and threw against him all the patronage of the State Administration at his command. Mr. Miller triumphed, nevertheless, because the people of Herkimer County railled to his support. But that did not matter. The State Committee, on meeting here last night, promptly put the sham delegation from Herkimer County, headed by Titus Sheard, upon the roll of the convention. When Mr. Platt does not wish a man to get into a State Convention controlled by him he orders that a contesting delegation be sent from that man's district, and the State Committee "does the rest." It is a simple system, warranted to drive out of the party organization every independent, think-

ing Republican who dares to differ with Mr. Platt. A second feature of Mr. Platt's decision to interfere with the Herkimer County district was that it was necessary to throw out its delegates or those elected by the Republicans of the Hid District of Onelda County in order to bring about the re-election of Charles W. Hackett as member of the Republican State Committee and his reelection as chairman of that committee. Mr. Platt decided to deprive of their seats the delegates of both Herkimer County and of the IIId District of Oneida County. This action would give Mr. Hackett a unanimous re-election. People might know that he was never elected a member of the Republican State Convention, but Mr .Hackett, of course, would not mind that.

Mr. Platt also decided some time ago to punish the venerable William H. Robertson for supporting McKinley at St. Louis by depriving him of the seat he has long held in the Republican State Committee. Here again the "contesting delegation" method was employed. One Assembly district of Westchetter County was taken from Mr. the Congress district thus converted into a minor-

Mr. Platt also thought that while he was about it he might as well make the New-York delega tion nearly "unanimous" for him and his lieu tenants and his committee. Therefore, he purged the roll of elected delegates with such effect that few Assembly district delegations which came here from that city were left in the possession of his opponents.

The Platt State Committee having made up a roll largely composed of these "fake" representatives of various Assembly districts, it only remained for the Platt State Convention to confirm their work. This was done by appointing a Committee on Credentials which would not consider the merits of each case, but would decide each as it was directed to do, "Pull" and not "merits" thus decided the cases of Warner Miller, William H. Robertson and of the New-York delegates who were deprived of their seats in the convention. Mr. Miller on coming to Saratoga attempted with his fellow-delegates to gain a hearing before the State Committee since he had heard that the Sheard delegation from Herkimer County was to be put on the roll, but the State Committee met in secret executive session and put the Sheard delegation on the

Mr. Miller was thus forced to come before the Mr. Miller was thus forced to come before the Committee on Credentials this afternoon, Lucas L. Van Allen, of New-York, was selected as the Lord High Executioner of Mr. Miller, William H. Robertson and other McKinley delegates se-lected for slaughter. Mr. Van Allen was made chairman of the Committee on Credentials. He on Credentials were of the same type of men If ever there was a packed jury it was this one. Mr. Miller, however, patiently submitted to this committee the evidence, showing that he was elected a delegate from Herkimer County by a vote of 34 to 30. He stated that wher the convention met at Herkimer on August 15, it was admitted even by Mr. Sheard's followers that the result of the contest depended upon the vote of the town of German Flats. "The Utica Herald," the newspaper organ of Mr. Sheard, acknowledged that the friends of Mr. Miller controlled thirty votes, but claimed that Mr. Sheard held thirty-four votes, in consequence of the support of the town of German Flats. It said "a change in the vote of but one town is needed to change the result" in the county. "The Albany Evening Journal," another Sheard organ, gave German Flats to Mr. Sheard, and ver there was a packed jury it was this one organ, gave German Flats to Mr. Sheard, and said he would have thirty-four votes. The vote of German Flats was controlled by Seth G. Heacock, a candidate for Congress. He de-Heacock, a candinate for congress. He de-cided, just as the Herkimer County convention met, that he would support Mr. Miller, and thus gave him a majority. The speaker claimed that, he thus had a clear majority in the convention. Titus Sheard followed Mr. Miller and in a passionate speech claimed that the County Com-mittee of Herkimer County had a right to make up the roll of a county convention and asup the roll of a county convention, and as-serted that it had made up one which put a

convention.

Mr. Miller showed that he carried the town of Newport by 35 majority, and, therefore, any contesting delegation was a fraudulent one.

The Committee on Credentials was not a packed jury which flinched its duty. By a unanimous vote it decided against Mr. Miller, and draw the present the second of the content of the content of the content of the carried the content of the content of the content of the carried the content of the carried and drew up a report to the convention, de-claring that he had no right to his seat. It also decided against the anti-Platt delegates from the Hid Onelda County District headed by Isaac J Evans. Further, it decided against the delegates of William H. Robertson from the Hd Assembly District of Westchester, thus turning him out of the State Committee.

The anti-Platt delegates from seven Assembly

districts in New-York City who were elected as fairly as Warner Miller was elected, were also deprived of their seats by the Committee on Credentials.

Lastly, the committee refused admittance to convention to the Belden Republicans of indaga County, representing 12,000 Repub-n voters. Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse, appeared in opposition to the admis-sion of the Belden Republicans and sneered at sion of the Beiden Republicans and sheered at their claims for admission. On a test vote in the city of Syracuse recently the Belden Re-publicans holled 6,000 votes to 5,000 votes cast by the Hiscock-Hendricks Republican organiza-

# HE HAD THE LAST WORD.

From The Detroit Free Press. The train-boy had a bad eye and a most unmelodious voice. His yell sent a shudder through the entire car. It was, as a matter of course, the face of the trritable man to select this particular train for his journey. Every time the train-boy howled he jumped and looked at him with an expression of reproach, which gradually became malignant and then ferocious.

eproach, which gradually became malignant and ben ferocious.

"P-ee-c-a-t-h-e-s! A-a-a-a-p-l-c-s! Chec-y-u-q-i-u-ing gum?" he vociferated, as he pushed the front door shut with a slam after holding it open ong enough to fill the car with smoke and cinders, le was just about to repeat his cry when he came of the nervous man's sea!

"Want any p-e-c-a-c-h-e-s, a-a-a-p"
"Shut up, will you" exclaimed the nervous man. What do you mean by keeping up that infernal arcket."

"Does that bother you, mister"
"Of course it bothers me. Every time you come along you whoop into this ear till it feels as if it

NIGHT SESSION

KIMER LEADER-GENERAL WOODFORD'S MISTAKE-A PREARRANGED "STAM-PEDE" FAILS TO SECURE THE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 25.-The ousting of Warner Miller from the convention, apparently whose efficacy might now begin to be doubted as a punishment for his support of Major McKinley at St. Louis, was the most notable incident of the afternoon session-indeed, the only incident break which nominated William J. Bryan for ...e worthy of comment to relieve the tedium of the four hours' stretch between the reassembling of the delegates at 5 o'clock and the beginning of the balloting for Governor. The question of ex- leaf from the book of the "stampeding" experts cluding or admitting Mr. Miller and his associates from Herkimer County came up at the very ou'set on the submission of the report of the Com- the proper moment in his speech he prang the mittee on Credentials, which had made a clean sweep of all the Anti-Machine contests. Ex-As- looked significantly to the galleries for the cussemblyman Van Allen, of New-York, the chairman of the committee, read its report and asked for its adoption. G. D. B. Hasbrouck, of Kingsston, thereupon moved that a separate vote b taken on the Oneida and Herkimer contests, and while the chairman was trying to submit the was seen to rise in one of the main aisles and demand recognition, knowing that he had no technical right on the floor, and yet, unwilling to let the edict of the convention managers be carried out without a protest, he had taken the desperate chance of appealing to the delegates personally for a hearing. The crowd in the galleries, as well as a fair share of the members of the convention on the floor, were caught by the audacity of th act and cheered the Herkimer leader enthusiasti-The chair was nonplussed at first, and hesitated to recognize the ex-Senator. Finally, in an uncertain and half-sarcastic tone, he inquired:

### AN UNNECESSARY AFFRONT

What county does the gentleman come from?

The spectators were inclined to smile at the absurdity of this question or even to regard it as an unnecessary afront to a leader of the where. If he is elected, there will be no teaf of party for thirty years' standing, but Mr. Miller was unmoved by the sarcasm of the temporary chairman's query, and replied slowly and em-

At this juncture a New-York City delegate Otto Irving Wise, entered, a noisy protest against Mr. Miller being allowed to speak, of the ground that he was not a member of the Robertson by this method, and his majority in | Convention. "The gentleman's name is not on the roll of the delegates from Herkimer County," the chairman, Mr. Black, ruled, "and the

A mingled storm of cheers and hisses greeted this announcement. "Miller!" "Miller!" called F. Batchellor, of this village, formerly Assistant the friends of the ex-Senator. "Sit down?" Secretary of the Treasury and Minister to Portu-"Put him out!" shouted the more radical or- gai ganization element. The threatening tumult was quelied after a minute or two at the nod o'clock, and in spite of all rumors that in an of the real leader and controlling force in the journment would be taken without a ballot, the Convention. Mr. Platt arose in his place at Convention went eagerly thead to test the the head of the Tioga delegation and quietly strength of the rival candidates. Two ballots asked that unanimous consent be given that were taken amid much excitement, but neither Mr. Miller should address the delegates. The Chair took the hint and declared the consent granted, without even consulting the wishes of to postpone further struggling, and the Conventhe rest of the Convention. "It required the tion adjourned to meet to-morrow morning. power of one man to compel this Convention o grant me my right to a hearing and I thank him for his courtesy," said Mr. Miller, feelingly, turning toward his predecessor in the United States Senate, Mr. Miller's speech in defence of his title to a seat is given in full elsewhere. It was a clear, dignified and convincing argument, was directly put and it seemed to command the interest and sympathy of a large number of the delegates.

## THE CASE PREJUDGED.

But the case had been prejudged, and no at peal, however eloquent, could hope to revers the hostile decision written in advance by the managers of the convention. At the close of the address, which was received with frequent bursts of applause from the galleries, a vote on chairman of the Committee on Credentials. He called a meeting of that committee immediately after the adjournment of the convention at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Van Allen is a "machine delegate" of the most iron-bound description, and his fellow-members of the Committee excluding Mr. Miller and his associates, his friends in the convention, fearing apparently to disclose their weakness. As a result the report was voted upon as a whole and was adopted with only a few scattering and feeble

Mr. Miller having suffered the humiliation mapped out for him by the machine leaders, the other business of the afternoon was easily and uneventfully disposed of. General Stewart L. Woodford had been chosen as permanent chair man of the convention and Organization Committee, and the Chair selected to conduct him to the platform the very tall representative in Congress from the Chautauqua-Cattaraugus district, Warren B. Hooker, and the very diminuti e Assembly district leader from New-York City, Abraham Gruber. Their contrasts in figure and personal appearance as they led General Woodford between them to the stage provoked general amusement.

# GENERAL WOODFORD'S ERROR.

General Woodford is a graceful and eloquent public speaker, and his appearance on the platform excited great expectations. He made the error, however, of trying to read an elaborate address to a noisy and impatient audience, whose attention was only to be captivated by vigorous and striking offhand oratory. At the sight of his manuscript several hundred people in the galleries started for the doors, and a repetition of Mr. Bryan's unfortunate experiences in the Madison Square Garden seemed inevitable. The temporary chairman, Frank S. Black, had disappeared, leaving no one to struggle with the increasing disorder. Senator John Raines finally rose and begged for quiet, and a fair degree of order was slowly

General Woodford discussed both State and local issues with admirable vigor, but he had lost touch with the audience with the first interruption and could never wholly recover it. Toward the close of his address the crowd in the galleries showed signs of weariness, and even rebellion, and tried to cut the orator short by outbreaks of inopportune applause. But the gallant General was not to be intimidated. Facing his annovers he laid his manuscript on the desk and declared emphatically:

"Gentlemen, I am the boss here, and I give you notice that I will finish this speech if it credentials and from the convention itself a care-takes me all summer." From that point on it ful hearing of the case and the doing of justice. Was a good-natured struggle between the chair-

takes me all summer." From that point on it was a good-natured struggle between the chairman and his auditors which should keep the upper hand. The General won and was generously applauded when he reached the end of his manuscript and called on Representative Quigg to read the platform adopted by the Committee on Resolutions.

The platform proved unusually long and argumentative. It was adopted without a sign of dissent.

Then came the nominating speeches. No time limit had been put upon the spokesmen for the various candidates, and some of them taxed the patience of the convention unduly. State Senator Myer Nussbaum, of Albany, broke the ice. He presented the name of John Palmer, the present Secretary of State. Mr. Nussbaum's speech had the merit of brevity, and in that respect he outshone nearly all the succeeding orators. J. Sloat Fassett nominated Colonel Archiela. Baxter, of Chemung County, in a happy, of hand five-minute talk. Judge J. Rider Cady, of the delegates to this State Convention.

Mr. Chaleman, the offer was made to me since I came here and it was known that the Siate Committee that a primary!" and renawed confusion.)

Mr. Chaleman, the offer was made to me since I came here and it was known that the Siate Committee on the substituted in other counties, but I refused, IA voice: "Make that speech at a primary!" and renawed confusion.)

Mr. Chaleman, the offer was made to me since I came here and it was known that the Siate Committee on the real of the case and those that speech at a primary!" and renawed confusion.)

Mr. Chaleman, the offer was made to me since I came here and it was known that the Siate Committee on the real of the came here and it was known that the Siate Committee on the real of the came here and it was known that the Siate Committee on the real of the came here and it was known that the Siate Committee on the real of the came here and it was known that the Siate Committee on the real of the came here and it was known that the Siate Committee on the real of the came here and i were going to split.

"You mean this left ear that's next to the aisle?"

"You mean my left ear."

"You werry, mister. I'm serry you didn't mention into the fore. We're the mest accommodatin' people in the world on this road. All you have to do is to say you don't like something, and we make other arrangements right away. I'll have the whole thing fixed up for you in no time at all."

"How are you going to split."

"I'll go out and get the brakeman to come an'turn yer seat around, so ye kin ride the other way. That's bring yer right ear ter the aisle an' give yer left one a warstion."

And for the remainder of the trip the only one of the two who spoke was the boy, who yelled with twen more a simulation than before.

"Pe-e-e-a-a-h-e-s! A-a-a-p-l-e-s! Chee-y-u-u-u-ling gum!"

To mean my left ear that's next to the aisle?"

To mention that before. We're the most accommodatin' people in the world on this road. All you present Secretary of State. Mr. Nussbaum's speech had the merit of brevity, and in that respect he outshone nearly all the succeeding orations. J. Sloat Fassett nominated Colonel Archie 1. Baxter, of Chemung County, in a happy, off-hand five-minute talk. Judge J. Rider Cady, of Hudson, told the convention about the qualifications of Frank S. Black for the Governorship. His speech was clear-cut and effective. Nathaniel W, Norton, of Buffalo, was spokesman that were used in the attempt to

CARRIED OUT PLATT'S ORDERS. | OUSTING WARNER MILLER. | for Controller James F. Roberts. Representative James W. Wadsworth's fitness for the nomination was urged by Judge Edward J. ALDRIDGE'S PREARRANGED STAMPEDE.

Each nominating speech so far had been re-

ceived with a modest and appropriate demon

stration of satisfaction and applause. Not until

George F. Aldridge's name was reached did any

signs crop out of artificial and prearranged en-

thuslasm. An attempt was made by Mr. Ald-

hall the stampeding tactics vainly and stupidly

employed in so many National Conv. ions, and

but for their apparent success in the delirious

"No crown of thorns, no cross of gold" out-

name to the convention, had evidently taken :

magic name of Aldridge on the convention and

tomary spontaneous response. The response was

not long in coming. Aldridge boomers rose from

every tier equipped with tin horns, flags and the

other ...... for expressing political enthusiasm.

and for ten or fifteen minutes the convention

. . all was a miniature bedlam. An Aldridge cam-

paign club was allowed to parade up and down

the aisles which separated the delegations, while

the convention officials tooked on helples iy and

did nothing to stem the foolish uproar. Less

than 200 delegates seemed to take any share or

interest in the demonstration. Nevertheless, it

was permitted to run on unhindered till the

gallery shouters tired themselves out and the

officials on the stage summoned up enough

Mr. Sutherland defended, even culogized, Su-

of patronage along the State canal, and sneered

at all charges that the Superintendent had

candidate," he exclaimed at one point, with

vehemence, "was not afraid or ashamed to stand

by Thomas C. Platt at Chicago. He is not afraid

or ashamed to stand by Thomas C. Platt any-

'divided councils.' " Mr. Sutherland made a long

speech, and his candidate occupied core of the

Convention's time than any three or four of the

Ex- State Senator John E. Pound, of Lockport,

was chosen to nominate Senator Timothy E.

Elisworth, of Niagara County. Judge William

Wood, of Putnam County, did a similar service

for Speaker Hamilton Fish. Another Judge

Wood-Anson G., of Wayne County-presented

Lieutenant-Governor Saxton's name, while State

Senator Edgar Brackett's candidacy was advo-

cated in an elaborate speech by General George

The flood of eloquence was exhausted by

and the other candidates made the hall ring with

cheers for their favorites. J. Sloat Fassett, whose

Chairman Van Allen, of the Committee on Cre-

eats to the delegates whose names were on

MR MILLER'S MANLY FIGHT.

contest be voted on separately. Before the motion was put Warner Miller rose from a seat in the

Mr. Miller-Mr. Chairman, The Chairman-What county is the gentleman

A RIGHT TO EXPECT JUSTICE.

I know, sir, that in the heat of a great contest

there are liable to be unseemly things done at the primaries, at the caucuses and at the conven-

tions; but when we come here to this great body

of men representing our party, representing more

than 600,000 voters, we have a right to expect from

the State Committee and from the Committee on

was unanimous.

5:20 p. m. Chairman Black rapped for order.

Rochester statesman's less pushi ig rivals

evaded or ignored the Civil Service Lws.

crintendent Aldridge's career as a distributor

energy to try to enforce order.

tors alike at National political gatherings.

ridge's managers to reproduce in the convention

H. C. CURTIS & CO.'S **ONURUS** ON SALE

# Flint's Fine Furniture.

Sparkles with value. Great Bargains NOW.

Presidency at Chicago. William A. Futherland, Why not be as particular about soap as you of Rochester, who presented Mr. Aldridge's are about your food? Woodbury's Facial Soap is absolutely pure. who make life a burden to delegates and specta-

defeat me in my own county Let that pass I said to my followers, if we are beaten in the primaries by a single vote, we will me to context; we will olde our time and trust to the justice of the people. (Appliause.) And so I submit that it admits of proof, that it does not admit of disproof, that they four of the original sixty-four men came to that convention, took part in it, and voted for myself and my celleagues. (Appliause.) Sir, it is impossible, either by flat divine or human, to make thirty more than thirty-four. I complain not of the hearing given me by the Committee on Credentials. They listened patiently. But we know the result, and we know how it comes about. Mr. Chairman, finally, I have been fighting the battles of the Republican party since 1896, when I cast my first vote, and I have received from the party a thousandfold more honors than I deserved. I ask nothing for myself. I plead only for our party, and I ask of this convention only that it shall see to it, like honest men, that we have tair primaries, and that, having them, they shall be recognized in a convention like this. (Appliass.)

### WILL MEET THEM AGAIN.

Mr. Chairman, it matters not to me whether I am seated in this convention or not. My record as a Republican, as to regularity, as to support of it cannot be questioned by any man in this You may by your votes deny me the right of representing my people here. You may put me out of this convention, but, sir, you cannot put me out of the Republican party, you cannot put me out of the Republican party.

(Applause and cheers.) Let the result here be what it may. To me individually it matters not, but I shall return to my people in Herkimer County, who have always been loyal and who have commissioned me here now, and like a loyal Republicay, I will meet you here again. (Applauses I will time or wherever the call is, and from this time on I shall be found doing my duty for the election of McKinley and Hobart. (Applause and cheers)

And now, sit, in closing, I want to thank you and the whole of this body of men, a majority of whom I know personally, for the extreme courtesy you have done me in permitting me to thus state my case here. (Prolonged applause and cheering.)

Mr. Hasbrouck, of Ulster, moved to except from the report of the Committee on Credentials the Oneida contest and that of Herkimer. He asked for the yeas and mays, but a sufficient number call for a division could not be mustered, and the otion was last.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted without division. Warner Miller walked out of the Convention as the result was

William Barnes, jr., chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of Stewart L Woodford, of Brooklyn, for permanent chairman The report of the committee was adopted, and Worren B. Hocker, of Chautauqua, and Abram Gruber, of New-York, were appointed to escort General Woodford to the patform.

### GENERAL WOODFORD'S SPEECH. The General stopped to shake hands with Mr.

Platt on his way to the platform. He was greeted one, as is shown elsewhere, proved in the least with handelapping and cheers. He said decisive. It was mutually agreed, accordingly, THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. Convention Hall was packed at 5 o'clock with the most enthusiastic crowd of Republicans that has been seen at any recent State Convention. The three bands in opposite galleries kept up a medley of popular airs. Whenever the bands were quiet

Platt on his way to the platform. He was greeted with handelapping and cheers. He raid:

Gentlemen of the Convention: You have done me great honor and I thank you confidely. I can only repay your confidence by brevity in speech and by sincerc effort to preside impartially. The plain people, who were not born with silver sprons in their mouths and who do not own silver mines, are anxious about this election. The rich can take care of themselves, no matter what the tariff or what the currency. But all who are compelled it, work for daily bread must have employment at fair wages and be paid in honest money. To the treat masses of our people this canvass means bread, work and wages, and these mean home and happiness. These issues of money and tariff are to-day forcing State questions into the background, and yet we must not forget what we owe to New-York. We are not met to excuse Republican State legislation or defend Republican State administration. We placed Governor Morton in office by a majority of more than 150,00, and he has justified our confidence. It is the language of sober truth, and not of partisan culeary, when we say that his administration will rank with the great administrations of New-York. Our taxes have been reduced. The wisest and most effective lix with regard to the liquor traffic that has yet been reduced in this or in any American State has been enacted in this or in any American State has been enacted in this or in any American State has been enacted in this or in any American State has been enacted in this or in any American State has been enacted in this or in any American State has been enacted in this or in any American State has been enacted in this or in any American State has been enacted in this or in any American State has been enacted in this or in any American State has been enacted in this or in any American State has been enacted in this or in any American State has been enacted in this or in any American State has been enacted in this or in any American State has been enacted the shouters for Aldridge, Saxton, Palmer, Fassett om started late, but grew rapidly, arrived at 5:05 o'clock and was loudly cheered. Mr. Platt came in at 5:97 o'clock, when pandemonium broke loose. At dentials, reported that fifteen contests were before the committee Those in Albany County and in the XXIId New-York falled to appear. In all others Mr. Van Allen stated that after an extended hearing the committee had decided to award the temporary roll. In the IId Westchester district the vote was 32 to 1. In all other cases the vote A delegate from Onelda moved that the Onelda

# SENATOR SEWARD'S PROPHECY

The Chairman-What county is the gentleman from?

Mr. Miller-I am from Herkimer County, sir.

The Chairman-The gentleman from Herkimer is recognized. (Applause and bisses.)

Otto Irving Wise, of New York-Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

The Chairman-What is the point of order?

Mr. Wise My poist of order is, sir, that the gentleman is not enrolled in the convention, and he has no right to be heard at this time. (Applause and hisses). The Chairman-The Chair rules that the point of order is well taken. (Applause and hisses. Cries of "Miller, Miller," and great confusion.)

The Chairman-The Chair is informed that the gentleman's name is not upon the roll of delegates from Herkimer County. That being true, the point of order is well taken. (Hisses.) That is the ruling of the chair. Sixty-two years ago, when the village of Brook-iyn was changed by legislative charter into the city of Brooklyn, a Schator of this State declared in public debate at Albany that it would be wiser to irclude Brooklyn within the city of New-York than to attempt to create two rival cities within the some State and separated from each other only by a narrow river. He feretold that before this century should close the necessities of civic growth. Mr. Miller-Mr. Chairman, I am here to repre-Mr. Maint-M.
sent.—(Applause.)
The Chairman—There is no way in which the Chair
can recognize the gentieman unless he is a delegate to
this convention (Renewed confusion.)
Thomas C. Patt-Mr. Chairman. (Great applause.)
The Chairman—The gentieman from Tiega has the of commerce and of population would compel the of commerce and of population would compet the consolidation of the two cities into one, and so he voted, almost alone, against chartering Brooklyn. The result has justified his prophecy and has demonstrated his wisdom. That which our first and greatest Republican leader in the Empire State, William H. Seward, then foresay and foretold it to day or the threshold of accomplishment. Destiny from the beginning decreed the union of those cities, and the Republican party has dared to enforce this decree. If we are continued in power the dream and prophecy of Senator Seward shall be finally and fully realized. The Republican party, against all opposition, passed the bill taxing the fluguer traffic and the bill creating the Greater New-York. The Republican party accepts all responsibility for these laws, and will forever cialm and hold the honor of their enactment. I constratulate the Republican party on the courage and the statesmanship that dare go forward and dogreat things when great things are domanded. And now I pass to National issues. Our Seasth has more than 6,000 on inhabitants. These constitute about one-twelfth of the entire population of the United States. A little hore than 50,000 are employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Our people have thus tremendous stake in whatever concerns the welfatr of labor. There are certain essential tacts which cannot be known and should not be overlooked. In the summer and autumn of 1892 we had the same currency and money system that we have to-day. There was not free colinge of sliver on account of the private owners of sliver bullion, and collage of the was steadily applied to the reduction of the Xational debt. All must admit these facts. They are historic. The McKliniey bill was then in force. The revenues of the National Government exceeded our National expenditures. There was surplus which was steadily applied to the reduction of the Xational debt. All must admit these facts. They are historic. Was steadily applied to the reduction of the Xational debt. voted, almost alone, against chartering Brooklyn, door.
Mr. Platt I ask unanimous consent that the gentle-nan from Herkimer be heard. (Applance.)
The Chairman-The gentleman from Tioga asks unanimous consent that Mr. Miller be heard, and if here be no objection the request will be granted. The hair hearing none, the request is granted. (Apchair hearing none, the request is granted. (Applause.)

Mr. Miller—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, I have never yet known a Republican convention in the State of New-York to refuse a hearing to any one who came to it with credentials from the people whether on the rod or hot. (Applause and cheers.) I did not believe this convention would refuse me a hearing, but it seems, sir, that it took the power of one man-and I return my thanks to him for the courtesy of addressing this convention. (Applause.) I come not here to plead for myself, nor for the mere personal honor of representing Herkimer County here as a delegate. (A voice, "Goodby.") But I stand here to-day to demand of this convention that it shall mete exact lastice in all the contests that have been made. The first principle of the Republican party was free speech, and it has always been in favor of free elections, honest counts and honest returns. (Applause.) The primaries, sir, are the only places where the masses of our party can be heard. When the conventions have met and have named the candidates, then every loyal man must support his party, if he would exercise any of the rights of a free American chizen. (Applause.)

PEGUILED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In an evil hour our people listened to the begulfing voice of the Democratic party, whispering into the ear of labor that capital was getting too much and labor too little, and that if we would eat of the fruit of the tree of free-trade, we should all be more happy, more rich, more prosperous, and that the industries of this country should not surely die. Our people listened and were begulied. Ther gave this Government over to the Democratic party. As soon as the result of the election in this country and abroad realized that a par-

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fatter of the Hatthers Trapped